

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From Thursday, June 1. to Thursday, June 8. 1732.

The Following is by the same Hand that wrote the Proposals for making Rivers navigable, &c.

A PROPOSAL to have more Plenty of Fish in our Fresh Waters.

IT is observed that Fish going up into Fresh Water to spawn, seek only the Rivers where they were spawned themselves.

I have observed Streams meerly alive with them every Spring, till stopped by Mill-dams, they soon decreased almost to none.

There is a Pond and Brook from it, nigh *Plymouth* in *N. E.* (as I am informed) where never *Herring* had been seen, while other Brooks were full; but a certain Man carried a Tub full of Water with a Number of them newly taken, and emptied 'em into that Pond; and ever after they went up that Brook. There are none of 'em in any part *Hudson River*, or *Raritan*; nor in the Western Parts of *Connecticut*; yet in the Eastern Part, and in *Delaware*, plenty.

Salmon are found in some Rivers, not in others; the like of *Sturgeon*, where no Difference in the Water, nor Land it runs through, nor Climate, can be perceived to be the Cause.

It is also observed, that most sorts of Fish go as far from the Sea as they can, to spawn, and seek the stillest Water: Which shews that Nearness to the Sea, and swift Currents, destroy the Spawn.

It is therefore proposed, to help them over Mill-dams, and up Falls, in the following easy Manner.

Make a Penn or Coop below the Dam or Fall, to raise the Water about two Foot, or more. Leave a Place about a Foot or two wide, and of the like Depth, (Consideration had to the Bigness of the Stream and Fish) for the Water to run out, and the Fish to leap in at. Let this be placed at the Side of the Penn where the chief Stream runs, and as near the Dam or Fall as may be, and where the Water is so deep that they may be able to take a fair Leap. Then, by the Side of this, make another Pen or Coop, with a like Gap, to raise the Water so much higher; and so on, till the last Leap be over the Fall or Dam; where

let be a little Gap, to let the Fish over; which must stand open all the Spring wherein the Fish go up Stream to Spawn. And there should be a Prohibition of Fishing in those Places so made. It should be observed from the first, to have some Depth of Water from whence they may take their Leap.

There are several Sorts of Fish which tarry in Fresh Water all Winter, and in the Spring and Summer go down Stream and up again (as appears by their being taken in Fish-pots, set both Ways:) These going down a Mill-Dam or high Fall, cannot go up again; which destroys their Increasing above, and they are destroyed themselves below. Some one of the Fish that go up to spawn, might breed a thousand at a time, if they had Water suitable; but being forced to do it in Running Water, the most do perish. And since wide still Waters are the Places for Fish to breed in, and deep Waters for 'em to winter in; Mill-ponds with the above Regulation, would help very much to encrease the Number of Fish, instead of diminishing it, as now. And if Ponds be raised in Swamps or Vallies, which are of little Value, by Dams, as above regulated, it would cause abundant Increase, if there be Water enough for Fish to go up, or if living Fish be brought into 'em. Eels will go up the smallest Stream, if there be a Pond above. And I have known the Alewives and Herring going several Miles up a fresh Stream, to leave the larger Stream which was fed by Springs, Swamps and Bogs; and follow a smaller Stream which came out of a Pond, so very thick that it was said the Water tasted of 'em.

Swamps, hard to clear, may be made Fish-ponds till the Roots in the Ground are rotten; ditching it round to cut off the Springs; casting the Bank on the In-side: And one Acre of it will be worth several Acres of other Land. The Timber may be taken off at first, by the Help of Ice in the Winter. If you have Suckers in your Pond, you may catch 'em in a Basket early in the Spring, tumbling over the Dam, if they have but two Inches Water, as big as your Arm: For these go down Stream to

Were some of these Things put in Practice, 'tis probable we should not hear such frequent Complaints against Mill-dams, as we do at present.

Some Countries grow rich by Trading ; but what we raise to send abroad, brings us mostly in Return, that which does us more Harm than Good : And what we really need, we have little to make Returns for ; which drains our Country of Money, and destroys our Trading.

Again, we wrong our Lands greatly, and destroy our best Timber, by clearing so much *Upland*; when one Acre of Meadow, with a Trench or Ditch round it, is found to produce as much as several Acres of Upland. And in Hemp, some say, it will bring as much Profit as five or six Acres of Upland. By an Engine to break it, by Water or a Horse-mill, (a Thing easily done) we might raise a very large Quantity to return for the Goods we need. Our Swamps, after they have been Fish-ponds, as aforesaid, would be as good. And *some* are easier cleared than much Upland of the same Quantity: Yet we leave them, to follow the Custom, and ruin our Timber.

* By this Part relating to the Courts and Law, &c. it appears that the Writer does not live in this Province.

It is well for some of us if we have Time to raise our Bread. And if some have a little to spare, it must go to pay Law Charges, or to help those that have it not of their own to pay. So that our Merchants or Storekeepers must let us have their Goods, and never be paid; and to help themselves, must raise their Price to Excess, to undo them also that can pay; and our Tradesmen also must do the like. How many Merchants or Storekeepers have in a few Years been broke in one of our Counties. Also such as might themselves escape the Law, are often prevail'd with to be bound for them that cannot, and so undone also. So that if we would be industrious in a fruitful Country, we cannot. Not to speak of the Hatred, and Ill-will, and Revenge, this breeds among Neighbours, when they impoverish and ruin each other, and the Publick, as bad as *French* or *Indians* would do, if they were to make War upon us. Injuries from them would be more excusable, for they could pretend no Law nor would abuse any.

Doubtless the Method of deciding Right, that is, the Practice of the Courts in our Mother Country, is very good, and suitable for that Nation: But in our little Affairs, can no shorter Method be fallen upon, to save this vast Expence of Money and Time, which is all wanted for the Improvement of Infant Colonies? Far the greater Number of our Actions are small, and the Charge of a Suit for 50 s. is the same as for 500 l. and equal Time lost. Law is justly called good Physick for the Body Politick; but if the Dose suitable for a strong Man, be given to a weak Child, 'tis God's Mercy if it be not work'd to Death.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
 Subjects, your Council of Jamaica, having
 taken

taken into our Consideration the declining State and Condition of this Island, think our selves indispensably oblig'd in Duty to your Majesty and in Justice to our selves and our Country, humbly to make some Representation thereof to your Majesty. We shall forbear troubling your Majesty with the many melancholly Reflexions the present Situation of our Affairs hath naturally led us into, and shall chiefly confine our selves to the obvious and visible Causes of our Misfortunes, the Encrease and Success of our Rebellious Slaves, the Decrease of our white People, and the Decay of our Trade and Planting Interest: The first hath in some Part been guarded against by your Majesty's great Goodness in sending, and we hope continuing, amongst us Two Regiments of Soldiers, for our Preservation; the Decrease of our People is, in great Measure, owing to our Loss of Commerce; and therefore we shall endeavour to point out some of the many Causes of this latter evil. We are, of late Years, deprived of the most beneficial Branch of our Trade, the carrying of Negroes and Dry Goods to the Spanish Coast; the Loss of this occasioned the Desertion of a considerable Number of our Seafaring Men and others from this Island, for want of Employment: A further Discouragement to our Trade, is the frequent Hostilities committed by the Spaniards; who, regardless of the solemn Treaties enter'd into with your Majesty, spare no English Vessel they can overcome; and from whom it has hitherto been in vain, to attempt the obtaining of any Satisfaction in these Parts. We likewise beg Leave to observe, that the Bays of Campechy and Honduras were many Years in the Possession of your Majesty's Subjects, and reputed Part of the Territories depending on your Majesty's Government of this Island, and gave Employment to a considerable Number of Shipping and People to cut and carry Logwood from thence; but we have been dispossest'd of them by the Spaniards, who likewise there seiz'd and made Prizes of a great Number of Ships belonging to your Majesty's Subjects.

The low value of our Produce may be very justly attributed to the great Improvement the French have made in their Sugar Colonies, by the Encouragement given them; particularly in allowing them to export their Commodities to Foreign Markets, without first introducing them into any of the Ports of France, and from the Lowness of their Duties; and being under no Necessity of double Voyages, they can afford to under sell us; and likewise by the pernicious Trade that is carried on from Ireland, and your Majesty's Northern Colonies to the French Sugar Islands.

It is well known that Sugar and other Commodities produced in the French & Dutch Colonies, are frequently imported into Ireland, without introducing them into the Ports of Great Britain, and paying the Duties as your Majesty's Subjects of your Sugar Colonies, are oblig'd to do; and consequently those Foreigners are supply'd with Provisions at easier Rates than we, and we are in a manner depriv'd of a very considerable Market in that Part of your Majesty's Dominions.

Your Majesty's Northern Colonies import into

this Island great Quantities of Provisions and other Goods, for which they take no Part of our Produce in Exchange (a small Quantity of Molasses excepted) but are paid in Bullion; which they carry to Hispaniola, and buy Sugar, Rum, and Molasses for their own Use: This Trade is not only unequal and injurious to us, but prejudicial even to themselves, and highly so to our Mother Country, and drains us of so much Bullion in favour of France, which otherwise must have center'd in Great Britain.

We further beg leave to observe to your Majesty, that Cocoa was formerly one of the principal Commodities of this Island and a great Encouragement to the Settling it: but that it is now lost; which is in a great Measure owing to the Restriction and heavy Duties laid on it in Great Britain: and possibly our Sugar, Rum, Ginger, and other Produce, may be attended with the same ill Consequences, if not timely remedy'd.

As the industrious Planters of this Island have lately introduced Coffee, and begun to make Plantations thereof, we humbly beg leave to represent it; and to address your Majesty for some Encouragement, either by Bounty on Importation, or otherwise, that such Settlements may be carry'd on with the greater cheerfulness.

We have already taken up too much of your Majesty's time and patience in this Representation; but our Zeal for your Majesty's Service in the Preservation of this Colony, and the natural Love we owe to our selves, and to our Country, in which is our All, has encouraged us to lay these Particulars before your Majesty. We humbly submit them to your Royal Consideration, and hope for such Relief as in your Majesty's great Wisdom shall be most advisable; that we, with the rest of your Majesty's Subjects, may enjoy the Blessings of a Reign so Glorious in it self, and so capable of making us, and our Posterity, a Happy and Flourishing People.

St. Jago de la Vega, Nov. 1731.

By Order of the Council,

JOSEPH MAXWELL, Clerk.

London, April 4. His Majesty came yesterday in State to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land Tax Act; to an Act for preventing the Importation of Hops into Ireland, from America; to an Act for the more easy Recovery of Debts due the Merchants of Great Britain, in the American Plantations; and to some other Acts.

Leave is given to bring in a Bill to prevent the Exportation of Hats out of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America; and to restrain the Number of Apprentices taken by the Hat-makers in the said Plantations.

We hear that her Majesty will be left Regent during the King's Absence in visiting his German Dominions; and likewise that his Majesty will set out for that Purpose the latter End of next Month.

London, April 7. Yesterday the House of Lords adjourn'd till Monday se'nnight; and the Commons to Thursday next.

The Lords have put off the Hearing against the Sugar Colony Act, to the 25th Instant; which makes some think that Bill will not pass this Session.

Vienna, March 26. The Republick of Genoa has signified to the Imperial Court, that if they had not speedily very powerful Succours, the Island of Corsica would be entirely lost, the Malcontents having lately defeated entirely the Genoese Troops, and were 18000 in Number.

New-York, June 5. We hear that the Act for issuing Twenty Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit for the Province of New-Jersey, is allowed at Home; and that Gov. Cosby will bring over the said Act. He design'd to embark about the latter end of April.

Custom-House, New-York, June 5. *Entred Inwards.*

Beauchamp and Copland from Rh. Island, Smith from Madera, Stephens from Barbadoes.

Outward Entries. Wentworth for Nevis, Beauchamp for Jamaica, Copland for Rhode-Island.

Cleared. Fiat to Surinam, Griffith to Boston, Copland to Rhode-Island.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

Last Sunday Morning two young Men, Servants, were drowned in the River near this City. One was washing himself, and got out of his Depth; and the other seeing him in Distress, went in with his Shirt on, to save him; but unfortunately.

Last Night arrived Capt. Reeves, in 11 Weeks from London: Our honourable Proprietor is expected in next Ship.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, *Entred inwards.*

Brigt. John, Henry Coombe, from Barbadoes.

Brigt. Sarah and Mary, Oswald Peele, from ditto.

Brigt. Pennswood, John Francis, from Surinam.

Sloop Lovely Hannah, Cornelius Kollock, from Antigua.

Sloop Trucman, John Cox, from Ditto.

Entred outwards.

Ship John and Ann, James Shirley, for Barbadoes.

Cleared.

Sloop Speedwel, John Painter, to Boston.

Sloop Two Brothers, Christopher Clymer to Ditto.

Sloop Dove, Joseph Shute, to South Carolina.

Sloop Lydia, Peter Nehill, to Virginia.

Sloop Nymphet, D. Jennings, to South Carolina.

Sloop Sarah, Richard Gilbert, to Jamaica.

Ship Two Brothers, Thomas Lemeurier, to Newfoundland.

Sloop George, Geo. Dickinson, to St. Kitts.

Sloop Sea Nymph, Thomas Gilbert, to ditto.

Brigt. Warren, Thomas Thompson, to Dublin.

Buried in the several Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week past

Church	3	Baptists	0
Quakers	1	Whites	2
Presbyterians	0	Blacks	2
		Strangers	

Prices of the following Goods, Wheat 2 s. 8 d. Flour 7 s. 9 d. Midling Bread 12 s. Mixt ditto 10 s. Brown ditto 9 s. Rum 2 s. 3 d. Mellasses 16 d.

RUN away on Sunday the fourth Instant,

from Jacob Scuten of Blockley Township in Philadelphia County, near Roche's Ferry, a Servant Man named John Jones aged about 22 Years, of middle Stature, round shoulder'd, round visag'd, smooth Countenance with no Beard, full Eyes, and short dark curl'd Hair. Had on a light-colour'd homespun druggat Coat, plain made; striped blue and white homespun Jacket and Breeches, grey worsted Stockings, Calfskin Shoes fitch'd round the Quarters, an old Garlick Shirt, and a Felt Hat about half worn. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by Jacob Scuten.

For South-Carolina directly,

THE Brigantine John, Benjamin Haskins

Master, now lying at Capt. Bourn's Wharff, will sail with all possible Expedition. For Passage agree with Capt. Anthony Peele, or the said Master.

RUN away on the 15th of April last, from

Michael M'guire, of Birmingham in Chester County, a Servant Man named John Higgins, of middle Stature, down looked, pale Complexion, by Trade a Worsted-Comber. Had on an ozenbrigs Jacket with brass Buttons, a pair of Leather Breeches, supposed to have with him a linsey wolsey Coat, brown worsted Stockings, and middling good Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by Michael M'guire.

June 3. 1732.

A Very likely young Negro Man to be sold;

He has been twelve Months in the Country, and speaks English. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

A Choice Parcel of Glasier's Diamonds, to be sold, by Edward Bradley. And Looking-Glasses are silvered by him.

RUN away from Peter Cuff, a Servant Man named John Mackenzy, about 30 Years of Age, speaks broad Scotch, is well sett, of middle Stature, full round Face and brown Complexion, with short black Hair: Had on when he went away, a new drab-colour'd Fustian Coat, with white metal Buttons, and lin'd with Shalloon; Breeches of the same; ozenbrigs Wastecoa and Shirt, yarn Stockings, and a new felt Hat. Whoever brings him back, or secures him and gives Intelligence to his said Master in Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges allowed. N. B. He has been a Soldier in Flanders, and can speak a little Dutch and French.

STRAYED away the beginning of May, 1732, from Samuel Kinman, living in Cheltenham Township, a brown Horse, about fourteen Hands high, a Star on his Forehead, four white Feet, a switch Tail, branded B K. Whoever secures the said Horse, shall have proper Satisfaction and reasonable Charges paid, by Samuel Kinman. May 24. 1732.

ALL Persons indebted to Sarah Cambridge

Widow and Executrix of Giles Cambridge, late of Philadelphia, Shopkeeper, deceased, are hereby desir'd (to prevent further Trouble) to pay their respective Ballances to Alexander Woodrop, Peter Lloyd, or Samuel Powell, jun. who are empower'd by the said Widow to receive the same, and will be obliged to prosecute those who shall not pay before next September Court.

To be Sold,

A Choice Tract of Land well stored with Timber and Wood, having a good Stone Quarry thereon; containing 407 Acres, a considerable Part whereof is fit to be cultivated into Meadow, situate in the Northern Liberties, between this Place and Frankfort, distant hence about 3 miles and a half, bounded to the Westward above a Mile upon Frankford Creek. Whoever has a Mind to purchase the same, may agree with William Rawle. Philadelphia, 11th, 3 mo. 1732.

RUN away the 29th of April last from Thomas Lipdley of Philadelphia Smith, a Servant Man named John Roe, aged about 25 Years, a lusty well set man, of a pale complexion, full nose and large heavy eyes. Had on a fine Hat, brown natural Wigg, plain brown druggat Coat, light colour'd Kersey Wastecoa, dark cloth Breeches, grey worsted Stockings and old Shoes (went in Company with a woman of short stature, brown Complexion, long nose, and has a scar on one of her Arms) Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by Thomas Lindley.

A Grist-Mill with two Pair of Stones (having now a frame Dam found by Experience to be good and Substantial, and in a better Condition than it hath been for above twelve Years,) Also a good Dwelling House, a Store, and a Coopers Shop, with 60 Acres of Land, part whereof is clear'd, and an Orchard containing about 60 bearing Apple Trees, at Salisbury Town upon the Head of Duck-Creek, distant a quarter of a Mile from navigable Water, accounted 37 Miles from New-Castle. Any Person that has a mind to purchase, may apply to Joseph Rawle at the said Town of Salisbury, or to William Rawle in Philadelphia.

JUST Imported, and to be sold by William Rawle, Good Rum, Mellasses, Sugar, Cases of Bottles, Cocoa Nuts, Coffee, and Old Iron, very reasonably.

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalters, Psalm- Books, Account-Books, Pocket-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Money, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to save Bail harmless, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promissory Notes, &c. all the Blanks in the most authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had at the Publisher of this Paper; who performs all other Sorts of Printing at reasonable Rates.

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